



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

from our civilization the depraved dispositions and false notions of which war is the natural expression.

It is gratifying to know that the conflict in Mexico is ended, that the killing and maiming of men has ceased, that the *insurrectos* have laid down their arms, that the United States army has been withdrawn from the border, and that the government of our neighbor republic is being reshaped, let us hope thoroughly this time, so as to make it more in harmony with modern conditions and less likely ever again to experience the disorganization and ravages of war.

The Arbitration Treaty.

Just as we are completing this issue the reply of the British government to the proposal for a treaty of unlimited arbitration has been received at Washington. The British answer suggests some amendments, but they do not affect the general principle of President Taft's original proposal. The reply indicates a willingness on the part of the British government to sign, at the earliest possible moment, a treaty on the lines laid down in the draft submitted by our State Department. President Taft will be able, it is now thought, to submit a completed treaty to the Senate for its approval before the close of the present session of Congress. When the treaty is sent in all supporters of it should immediately in some form, either by letter or telegram or resolutions adopted by public gatherings, let the Senators from their State know that the matter is urgent and that ratification should take place with the least possible delay. Do not neglect this duty. It is one of the greatest that you were ever called upon to perform. The Senators will be glad to hear from their constituents.

The Seventeenth Mohonk Arbitration Conference.

The Conference on International Arbitration, held at Lake Mohonk the last week of May this year, the seventeenth in the remarkable series held at that place, came near being a regular jubilee. The spirit of jubilee was hovering over the top of the mountain, and the more than three hundred men and women gathered there, nearly all prominent in their various fields of service, though not much given ordinarily to sentimental demonstrations, were evidently strongly moved by the unusual circumstances under which they gathered.

The progress during the year of the cause in whose behalf the Conferences have been held was admirably set forth by Mr. Smiley in the address (given on another page) with which he opened the meetings. The subject which stirred the enthusiasm of the members more than any other was that of the proposed treaty of unlimited arbitration with Great Britain, and possibly two or three other powers. Every allusion to this coming treaty, and to the splendid part which President Taft and our De-

partment of State have taken in initiating it, was received with applause, and it was the subject of much remark and gratulation among the groups which gathered in the corridors of the Mountain House or on the walks and drives. We have never before seen Mohonk, always strong in faith and hope, so certain as it was this year that its high aim is to be realized in the not far future.

This was the characteristic feature of the Conference, as it has been that of all other peace gatherings in recent months. But other happenings of the year were not overlooked. The princely gift of ten millions of dollars as a Peace Endowment by Andrew Carnegie, the completion of the million-dollar Foundation of Edwin Ginn, the Newfoundland Fisheries Arbitration, the practically united voice of the chancelleries of the nations for greater international friendship and the pacific settlement of disputes, the ever louder voice of the people in all lands against war and the burdens of armaments, the multiplication of organizations and agencies for the promotion of the principles and policies of peace—all these wove themselves into the daily discussions and added to the spirit of hope and assurance which dominated the Conference.

The speaking in the meetings was not on the whole better than that in several former Mohonk Conferences, though there were a few exceptionally fine papers, some of which we expect to publish in this and subsequent issues of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*.

The Conference was this year more than ordinarily international in its make-up. Three distinguished Englishmen, the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, Rev. Dr. John Clifford, and J. Allen Baker, M. P., leading peace workers in Great Britain, were welcomed with peculiar cordiality, because of the pending arbitration treaty, and by their speeches and counsels in committee did much to make the Conference what it was. From Canada also there were some strong men—ex-Chief Justice Sir William Muloch, President of the Canadian Peace Society; Hon. McKenzie King, Minister of Labor, and others—whose presence deepened the interest of the members of the Conference in the approaching celebration of the completion of one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States. Even more welcome, if possible, was Senator La Fontaine, of Belgium, President of the International Peace Bureau at Berne, and the Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, of France, who was just finishing up his remarkable lecture tour through all parts of the country.

The spirit and outlook of the Conference were well summed up in the excellent platform adopted at the last session, which we print in full on another page.

The Honduras and Nicaragua Loan Conventions.

After considerable investigation of the circumstances underlying the negotiation of the Honduras and Nicaragua Loan Conventions, now before the Senate, and the purpose sought to be reached by them, we can see no reason to fear any evil results from the arrangements between our Government and the two Central American republics for which these conventions provide.